

Library changes protested

by Janet Loupensky

Plans for massive reorganization of the Library, slated to begin in January, have been met with a wave of protest from the Physiology and Behavioral Biology Department.

An unsigned letter from the department, addressed to Frank Schneider, Library director, expresses in part "...unanimous disapproval of the abolition of the science library..." and "abhorrence" of the impending "...inaccessibility of current science journals to graduate students. The proposed reorganization calls for the elimination of all individualized libraries. The entire Library will become decentralized.

The science library, now on the first floor of the Library, will be integrated with all other school libraries. The administrative offices on that floor will be relocated.

The first floor will contain all card catalogs, all reference materials and current periodicals, all reserve books and microfilm.

The first floor of the Library is open for student use a total of 16 hours more per week than the remainder of the Library.

Schneider said that by housing materials useful to all students on the first floor, the Library can be more effectively utilized.

He said he is puzzled by the letter. "It's difficult to react to such a blatant inaccuracy," Schneider said.

"We would have hoped that

Continued on back page, column 1



Photo - Wayne Jacobsen
Frisbees, football and free food added up to smiles at the Lively Traveling Dormies (LTD) picnic Sunday in Golden Gate Park.

"This will probably save me fifteen food units," said Tim Fike, LTD president, as he piled his plate with a hamburger, baked beans, potato salad and jello.

LTD, a new club this year, has sponsored a free watermelon feed and a trip to the Renaissance Pleasure Faire.

Aid for Honduran needy may not reach destination

by Sandra Hansen

The claim by *Newsweek* magazine that many of the supplies sent to the flood victims of Honduras aren't reaching their proper destinations has raised a storm of controversy among Bay Area relief stations.

The Honduras Consulate in San Francisco bitterly denied *Newsweek's* charges. "It is totally false," said Wilfredo Chajin, a volunteer relief worker. "The army is only collecting the food and clothing to make sure it gets even distribution. They are definitely not taking it for themselves."

Another consulate representative reported that they were attempting to get the magazine to print a retraction.

Yet Frank Shereff, who heads the Salvation Army's relief center here, said the story is perfectly true.

"The Honduran military has been appropriating materials and keeping the supplies for themselves," he said. "We can't do anything about it, because it is perfectly legal for them to do it — especially if they claim that they are doing nothing but making allotments for various places."

As each relief station gives a different answer to the question, the mystery is still present over what indeed is happening to Honduran aid.

The torrential rains and murderous winds of Hurricane Fifi three weeks ago left the tiny Central American nation of Hon-

duras completely devastated.

Whole towns and villages were washed away in flash floods, and the country's main crops of bananas, coffee and beans were completely destroyed.

The disaster left Honduras totally dependent on outside aid. For some reason, the citizens were receiving little help from their government. No soldiers were on hand to dig for bodies buried in the mud. Many of the smaller villages were not receiving much needed food and medical supplies.

The first coordinator of a relief program, Lieutenant Colonel Eduardo Andirn, issued an open plea to the rest of the world:

"People are starving, their supplies were washed away, and there are no stores near the villages. They have no way to get food except from us."

Plane loads of rice

Almost immediately, the U.S., Nicaragua, Mexico, Columbia, Costa Rica and West Germany began to send aid. Planeloads of rice and beans, clothes and medicines began to pour in. Representatives from the Red Cross and Peace Corps flew to Honduras to act in relief operations.

But suddenly, there were serious questions about whether the food and medicine were getting to the people who needed them.

According to *Newsweek* magazine, "Along with the smell of death there is more than a whiff of scandal."

Newsweek claimed that the

Honduran military had been confiscating new supplies at the San Pedro Sula Airport and storing them in nearby warehouses and military centers.

A Peace Corps worker was quoted as saying, "Planes are coming in from all over the world, and the military is stashing everything away in their warehouses. We're seeing nothing, nothing at all, and we are faced with outbreaks of typhoid, malaria and measles."

An American volunteer doctor was quoted as saying, "Once the army has filled its warehouses, the people who need the relief will get what is left. That's better than nothing."

No knowledge

The magazine had no knowledge of what the military actually did with the supplies. "What happens to them (the supplies) is anybody's guess," it said.

The Honduras Consulate claimed that it was not legal for the military to appropriate supplies, and used that reasoning as proof of the magazine's fabrications.

Yet Shereff was firm in his assertion that the Salvation Army was having conflict with the Honduran military.

"Our attitude is, if at least some of the relief gets through, we're helping somebody," he said.

Shereff spoke of the necessity of having "receivers" to watch carefully for the safety of

Continued on back page, column 5

Nixon: 'Honest Quaker lawyer' grows up

by Bruce Fessier

This is the first of a three part series on Richard Nixon.

Ironically, former President Richard M. Nixon became interested in politics out of shock from what was then considered the nation's worst scandal, his late mother said.

"What really started him on the road," Hannah Nixon said, was the way Mr. Nixon (the late Francis Nixon, Richard's father) talked about the Teapot Dome scandal."

Richard was 11 years old then and he declared boldly, "When I get big, I'll be a lawyer who can't be bribed."

Richard got big and became a lawyer, but somewhere along the way he changed — some say he became corrupted.

To find out just how he changed and why, Phoenix traveled to Whittier, Nixon's home town to talk with the ex-President's old friends, college cohorts, business associates and advisers.

Hounded out

Most of his friends still side with Nixon and feel that he was hounded out of office. His old football coach, Wallace ("Chief Newman"), expressed best what most of them felt when he stated:

"I have no condemnation of Nixon. I'm going to be on his side right or wrong."

His more objective friends will admit that he changed from the honest Quaker lawyer who left Whittier in 1946 to represent them in Congress.

However, as they recall the glories and the triumphs they shared with him throughout his political life, they find it hard to accept that he was a failure as a President.

Nixon's triumphs began early in life. He first received attention from the local newspapers in 1929 when he won the district debating

championship in a speech called "Our Privileges Under the Constitution" (reprinted on page 5 of this issue).

His friends and teachers from that time recall that Nixon was an unusually serious young man who was a better than average student with a flair for speaking.

He was also a very religious young man. His parents raised him to be a very moral and quiet boy who would stay away from those who needed vices.

However, even at that early date, the part of his personality which became obvious during Watergate was apparent to some of his classmates.

'Privileges'

"He offended some of his Quaker teachers by his willingness to justify bad means by the end," said his friend Loverne Morris. "They said he cared too much about winning school contests."

"His schoolmates were proud of his winnings, but admired, not liked him. He was a bit aloof and not an easy mixer."

Nixon got his first taste of politics in 1929 when he ran for student body president at Whittier High School despite the fact that he only transferred to that school two months before the election.

One of his opponents in that election, Roy Newsome, now an administrator at Whittier College, recalls there were no real campaign issues, no signs to promote the candidates, and most importantly, there were no opportunities for Nixon to use his oratorical skills in speeches.

As a result, Nixon lost.

Elected

That one loss was not enough to make Nixon give up politics, however. Instead he enrolled in Whittier College the next year and was elected freshman class president.

Three years later he was elected

president of the entire student body.

As odd as it may seem, Nixon was considered a liberal almost on the verge of radicalism at Whittier.

The 1934 yearbook describes Nixon as "always progressive and with a liberal attitude." His opponent for the presidency, Dick Thompson, called him "my silver tongue opponent."

Nixon's platform was the advocacy of dancing on campus, something which the Quaker administrators at Whittier felt was almost blasphemous.

Surprised

Some of Nixon's classmates were also surprised at his platform.

"You'd think that he would uphold the principles of Quakerism since the college was founded on that," said Thompson, a registered Democrat.

"But here he was going off entirely to the left, so to speak, a liberal."

Nixon believed in other students' right to dance. However, he himself never did dance. In fact, he didn't do much socializing at all.

"He didn't date very often and he didn't have much of a social life," said Hubert Perry, a college classmate of Nixon's and the son of the man who later got him started in politics.

'No time'

"He didn't have time for this sort of thing. He spent most of his time studying in the library, out for football or working at the store (his family's grocery store)."

"He was very quiet, practically a straight A student, and very reserved."

Nixon's term in office at Whittier was a successful one, but as usual in his later offices, there was a dark cloud casting an ominous shadow on him even then. The yearbook described the problem:

"The year started off with a bang when the editor of the annual (Cole) asked for more money to edit the book. Immediately, junior representative, Siegmund insisted there was graft in the offering. But after much bickering and mincing of words, Cole won out. Graft or no graft."

Nixon was charged with graft later in the year also, but the charges went uninvestigated and unresolved.

Nixon graduated with honors from Whittier in 1934 and accepted a scholarship to go to law school at Duke University.

At Duke, he once again was elected president of his class. Instructors were amazed at his studiousness and high morals. And once again, he graduated with honors.

Nixon applied for a job with the FBI upon graduation, but he still had a desire to get into politics. When his application for the FBI was turned down, his dean at Duke told him that if he wanted to get into politics, he should go back home and get himself established in a law firm.

Tax specialist

Nixon did just that, earning a place in Thomas Bewley's law firm as a trial lawyer and an income tax specialist.

Bewley recalled that Nixon "never relaxed." He'd come in early and work late and at meal-times he was "always making a speech or conferring with a client."

In his spare time, Nixon became a Sunday school teacher, served as a trustee of Whittier College and president of the alumni club, and became an actor in a little theater group.

But still there was that desire to go into politics. In one burst of enthusiasm while he was teaching Sunday school, he prophesied that he would some day become President of

the United States.

Nixon was not the only man to dream of him becoming President. Below Nixon's law firm in the Bank of America worked another man who



I was wrong, but ...

shared that dream: Herman Perry.

Herman Perry had known Nixon's grandfather and had become close to Nixon as he watched him grow up.

Perry was also known in Whittier as "Mr. Republican" and he often discussed politics when he and Nixon worked in the same building.

Perry became Nixon's first political adviser, but he was more than just an adviser, Perry's son Hubert said.

"He was like an adopted parent," said Hubert. "He tried to surround him with the right kind of people here in the area and help him financially."

Herman Perry actually started planning Nixon's political career before Nixon even knew about it.

Nixon went into the service when World War II broke out, but Perry already had plans for him to run for Congress when he got out.

He started putting those plans in motion in 1944.

Perry and other Republican leaders had been looking for a candidate who could unseat Democratic Congressman Jerry Voorhis in the 12th District (Whittier and surrounding communities) since he was first elected in 1936.

Voorhis was a liberal leader in Congress whom some Congressmen called "the best Congressman west of the Mississippi."

However, Voorhis, who once registered as a Socialist, was a proponent of the New Deal, and, as Hubert Perry put it, the Republicans in Whittier "were very anxious to get rid of him."

Campaign

When it became apparent to Perry before election day in 1944 that Voorhis was not going to be unseated, Perry started work on a campaign for Nixon in 1946.

Perry revealed in a paper he completed shortly before his death that after the election he refused to return money given to him as contributions for the 1944 election because he planned to use that money for the 1946 campaign.

When one contributor asked if the 12th District leaders already had a candidate in mind, Perry replied that they had several, "but we at Whittier are going to place in nomination Lt. Comdr. Richard M. Nixon."

Formality

Perry and the other Republican leaders of the 12th District organized a "fact-finding committee" in 1945 to go through the formality of interviewing a number of candidates for the Republican nomination.

Continued on back page, column 4



Cao thi My-Loe (center) and Jane Barton (right) talk about life in war-ravaged Vietnam.

Photo — John Rice

Jack-knifed truck blocks 19th Avenue

by Ben Finnegan

A double-trailer semi-truck jack-knifed yesterday at about 10:30 a.m. on 19th Ave. at Bamberg St., causing traffic to be re-routed for more than two hours.

The driver, Larry Hansel of Clovis, Cal., was trying to avoid three cars that were stopped in the inside lane on 19th. The drivers of the cars were discussing an accident they were involved in.

Witnesses said the truck swerved and its trailer crossed

over the center divider.

Hansel said he believed the brakes locked, causing him to lose control.

The left side of the front trailer was ripped open. Gas spilled out of the truck all over the street.

Hansel said he was not hurt, but said he was "shook up."

Traffic was re-routed up Bamberg St. to Junipero Serra, then down Holloway to 19th.

"The first world war was a shock, not a lesson,"

Adlai Stevenson

Obituary

During this semester, in this city, an extension course offered by SF State ceased to exist.

The course, Death and Dying, was based upon Jessica Mitford's book, *American Way of Death*.

The death of the course was attributed to the lack of interest in a post mortem investigation.

The reincarnation of the course has yet to be decided.

Plight of Viet women in war's aftermath

by Janet Lowpensky

The classroom was dark, illuminated only by the slides that flashed on and off the screen.

Click...a young woman sat on a prison cot, her legs bound in chains, holding her baby in her arms.

Click...children sat patiently on benches, being fitted for new artificial limbs.

Click...a woman stood proud and erect, able to walk with the aid of two artificial legs and a cane.

The members of the Monday night extension class, "Women in the World," watched in horrified silence.

Two young Vietnamese women sat in the corner of the classroom; they, too, watched intently. The atrocities captured on the slides and the pride in the expressions of the countless oppressed women were familiar to them.

This is International Week of Concern for Indochina.

Silence

There were about 50 women and four or five men in Bea Bain's classroom. They all sat silently, listening to the voice of the narrator, who paused to tell the story of the proud woman with the two artificial legs.

The small blonde woman whose voice filled the room was Jane Barton, a former co-director of the Quang Ngai Rehabilitation Center in South Vietnam and currently a member of the Peace Team for the American Friends Service Committee in San Francisco. (752-7766)

"She couldn't figure it out," said Barton, referring to the woman in the slide. "She lost her legs in an American mine explosion and then received medical care from the Americans."

Playboy pin-ups

"The American hospital they took her to was covered with Playboy pin-ups," said Barton. "She was terrified. She felt it confirmed her belief that American

men were there to rape women."

"Three-fourths of the people who needed artificial arms and legs were women," said Barton. "But the women practically exude dignity, pride and confidence."

"When the Quakers went into Vietnam," said Barton, "we were allowed to go into the jails to make medical visits."

"There are few people who have ever been inside the prisons in Vietnam," she said. "These pictures are probably among the few that exist."

"I took the pictures on two occasions," said Barton, who spent three years in Vietnam (1971-1973).

'Torture'

"We were given free access to the prisons, because there isn't any attempt to hide the torture that is going on," she said. "They want people to know about them so they will be intimidated."

"When I first went into the prisons," said Barton, "it was pretty hard to accept American responsibility for all this."

But Barton says the Vietnamese don't hate the Americans, only the American government. She says they feel more of a sense of comradeship with people like herself than they do with some of their own people, for example, prison guards.

'Sisterhood'

"There was a great feeling of sisterhood and friendliness," said Barton.

Cao thi My-Loe, a young Vietnamese woman with long, flowing black hair, walked up to the front of the room to support Barton's statement.

"I thought I really hated the American GI's because of what they did to my people," said My-Loe. "There were growing numbers of prostitutes due to the presence of the GI's."

"When I had a chance to come here and study and talk to many Americans, it turned out that they were really for peace in Vietnam," she said.

My-Loe is a member of the Union of Vietnamese. The Union is composed of students and citizens from Vietnam who have come to the U.S. to inform people of the situation in their country. They also give presentations discussing Vietnamese culture and history.

'Denied passports'

My-Loe said that, because of these activities, "a lot of us were denied renewal of passports by the Saigon government."

"We're asking for temporary asylum in the United States," she said.

"The support of the American people has been very warm and very effective," said My-Loe.

"They have done things like write letters to cabinet official Saxbe and attend our hearings."

"We know if we go home we will be persecuted and imprisoned," she said.

Students in the classroom questioned My-Loe about the role of women in Vietnamese society.

'Women fight'

"There is an old saying in my country," said My-Loe. "When war comes, the women must also fight."

"When Vietnam was still influenced by Confucianism, the role of woman was much put down in society," said My-Loe. "The woman obeyed her father. When married, she obeyed her husband. If her husband died, she obeyed her oldest son."

"Some women wrote books and songs to express their dislike of oppression against women," said My-Loe. "This began early in society."

Barton added, "Women are conscious of exploitation. They are expected to fight during wartime, but lose their standing when peace comes."

A defense fund for My-Loe and other Vietnamese facing deportation has been set up by the Union of Vietnamese in Berkeley (843-2240).

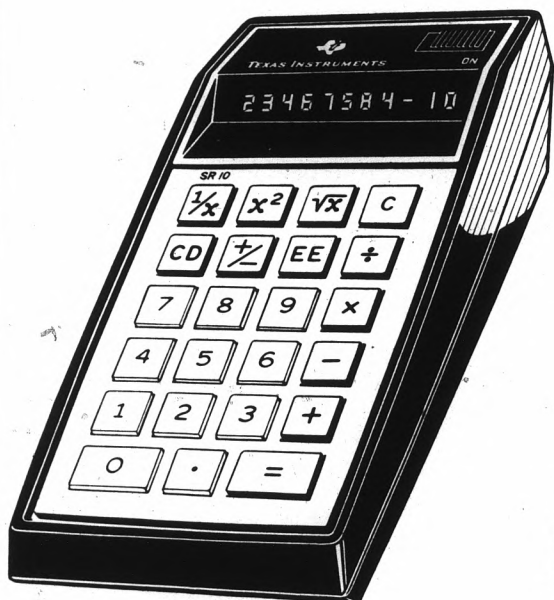
"The sheep are happier of themselves than under the care of the wolves."

Thomas Jefferson

"Power naturally grows...because human passions are insatiable. But that power alone cannot grow which is already too great; that which has no equal power to control it."

John Adams

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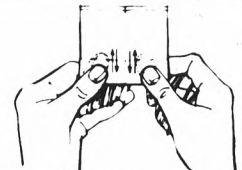
Prof. E. Z. Jay

1.



Fold the paper (approx. 3/4") at the end that isn't gummed. Sprinkle tobacco into this fold. Put more at the ends than in the middle. Close the paper over the tobacco. But don't tuck it in back of the tobacco just yet.

2.



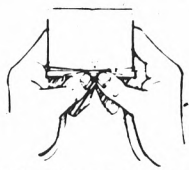
Hold both halves of the paper, cradling the tobacco inside with your thumbs closest to you and your second and third fingers in back.

3.



Spin the tobacco by sliding the paper back and forth a number of times.

4.



When the tobacco is shaped and packed; pinch the tobacco and the paper at the center so that when you start to roll, the paper will guide itself around the tobacco.

5.



Roll the cigarette tightly, beginning at the center, and by pulling, work your fingers out to the ends.

6.



Lick the gummed edge closed. Trim loose tobacco from the ends. The cigarette is now ready to smoke.

This course is open to both beginning and advanced students of hand-rolled cigarettes. Emphasis is on easier, better rolling via the use of E-Z Wider double-width rolling papers. The course exposes the disadvantages of conventional rolling practices such as sticking two regular papers together to roll one smoke. Students will learn that there is no better gummed paper made than E-Z Wider.



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Clinic aids aphasic children

by Alvaro Delgado
Directors of the Aphasia Clinic in the Special Education Department at SF State have a special appreciation of the normal child's amazing ability to grasp language.

That is because they work with aphasic children—young children with basic problems in understanding, speaking, and reading language.

Through an individualized, personalized program, emphasized Jon Eisonson, director of the clinic, aphasic children are diagnosed and given the proper training.

"We are not a gimmicky outfit," said Eisonson. "The brain is nature's greatest gift so we must maximize its use. We believe that through insight, information, and judgment we can analyze these children's problems and help them overcome them."

"In 30 percent of the cases, the brain is different or damaged," said Eisonson. "But in 20 to 25 percent of the cases, no neurological signs exist to support abnormalities and deficiencies. Also in one third of the cases, the problems can be attributed to defiant behaviour by the child."

The aphasic child, said Eisonson, is simply slower in the acquisition of language.

"For example," he said, "aphasic children are very slow in learning syntactical structure. While a normal child at age three may only need a base vocabulary of 50 words to form many sentences, an aphasic child would need a 250-word vocabulary."

The immediate objective of the clinic, said Eisonson, is to direct the aphasic child to the level of a normal child after speaking for a year. The ultimate objective is to prepare the child for a normal school setting, though not necessarily in regular classes. The average stay at the clinic, said Eisonson, is usually two to two and a half years.

"About one half eventually make it in regular classes," said Eisonson. "We are engaged in long-term projects studying the progress of the children we have treated. In two or three years we will know the results."

The clinic has its unique characteristics.

"It is the only Aphasia Clinic which combines clinical work for children, in-service training for speech therapists and teachers in the school district, training for college students, and research of aphasic children," said Robert Gottsleben, the assistant director.

The clinic has only been at SF State a year. Previously, Eisonson directed a clinic at Stanford University until he was forced to retire. Then he was invited to SF State.



Frank Sheehan of the administration and R. Lionel Cunningham, chairman of the Gatorville Association.

Code violations imperil Gatorville

by Fred Hollister

Administration spokesmen met with Gatorville residents yesterday and tried to reassure them that everything possible was being done to keep the family housing units open. However, Jon Stuebbe, administrative assistant to President Paul F. Romberg, refused to promise that residents would not be evicted within the next ten days.

According to Norman Heap, vice-president of administrative affairs, a Sept. 25 report from the State Fire Marshal listed 13 electrical code violations in the World War II-vintage family housing units.

"Ten of the 13 corrected focused on such things as too many extension cords in a plug, storage of flammables too close to stoves, paint on heat sensor of fire alarm system, storage under stairwells, obstruction of fire exits and the like, which were not difficult or expensive to take care of by the residents themselves or the maintenance staff," said Heap.

Violations

However, the remaining three violations, concerning the flues, electrical wiring and joining the present fire alarm system to the city's, have not been corrected.

"Various solutions are being explored with the fire marshal," said Heap.

A temporary solution has been a 24-hour, seven-day-a-week fire security guard—a feature many residents are unhappy with. At the meeting, Heap instructed Don Finlayson, director of housing, to be sure the guard "did his duty."

There have been reports that residents of the family housing units would be evicted by the administration, possibly to be moved to public housing projects in the city.

Alternative

Heap, Finlayson, and Stuebbe said that public housing had been considered as an alternative, should Gatorville be closed. Many residents said they thought any public housing project would be much less safe than their current apartments.

"An independent appraisal of non-fire hazards which may exist, posing serious and immediate danger to life and limb, was sought," said Heap. "Delays were encountered, but such an appraisal was begun today by the Office of Architecture and Construction of the State of California. Their report is to be filed in a few days."

Some residents said they felt the administration's concern was not for the safety of Gatorville residents, but rather for the university's responsibility should something happen there.

'Exposure'

"If there is a fire," said Heap, "we have some exposure and we may have some responsibility."

Other residents of the family housing said that since people have lived there safely for ten or 12 years, the administration's sudden concern was unjustified.

"Legal counsel has told us that we are lucky as hell, and we'd better not push it," said Heap.

"As long as I am vice-president of this university," said Heap, "and as long as environmental health and safety is a function of my office, I would rather have tomatoes thrown at me for an unpopular decision than have anyone down there hurt."

Scheduled demolition

Residents stressed that low-cost (apartments rent for \$60 a month), on-campus housing made it possible for them to attend SF State. There will be no such housing on campus after June 30, 1975, when Gatorville is scheduled to be demolished.

Many Gatorville residents felt that the administration had failed to properly communicate with them about the possibility that they would be evicted. Indeed, residents learned about the fire marshal's report from outside sources and not from the administration.

Finlayson and Heap said the meeting was an example of the administration's attempts to talk with the students, to "begin communicating on the problems we face together," said Finlayson.

'Reasonable cost'

Heap stressed that the administration wanted to keep Gatorville open. "We are hopeful that the university can meet the requirements of the fire marshal and the consultants within reasonable time and reasonable cost," said Heap.

"We do not intend to evict you, or to go out from under our commitments," said Stuebbe. "This is not the last meeting to be followed up by an eviction notice."

With no more reassurance than that, however, most Gatorville residents at the meeting remained unconvinced that the administration sincerely wants Gatorville to remain open.

Alan Cranston speaks out on national shortcomings

by Marshall Kido

California's senior senator, Alan Cranston, spoke to a group of college reporters on Washington politics and the state of the nation's economy at his San Francisco campaign headquarters Sunday.

Cranston said 5.89 percent of Californians are unemployed.

"It's probably going to go to six percent nationally and maybe nine percent in California," he said.

'Productive'

He spoke about Public Service Employment, a program he said will cause "people to go off welfare, stop drawing unemployment compensation, and start being productive members of society."

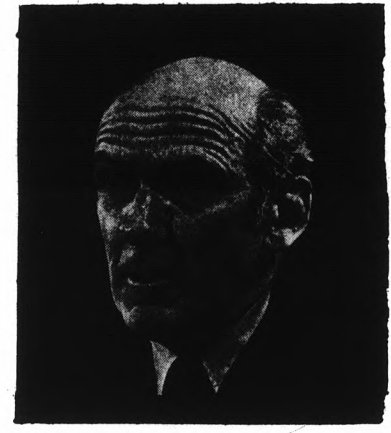
PSE teaches a skill that can be used to get the person a job, unlike that 1930's WPA program.

"There's no leaf-raking. It's specifically designed to have you learn some skill that you can use thereafter," said Cranston.

Cranston said that the mass transit programs in the Bay Area, "like the BART program, should get some extra help to make up for the fact that unlike the other

major cities, they managed to start a mass transit program without any federal subsidies."

The energy crisis, Cranston said, has the government working to "develop new and alternate sources to free us from dependence on the oil nations."



Senator Alan Cranston

pendence on the oil nations." He said the work is so intense it is "analogous to the space projects and the Manhattan Bomb project. This is the third major crash program, this one to find alternative energy sources."

Cranston said that the inflation has risen high enough to balloon the national budget. He said

Congress must set priorities on what programs should be cut, like the overseas troops. "We spend an incredible amount of money on them," he said. He said that \$30 billion to maintain the troops is an "extravagant expenditure."

Closing loopholes

Cranston said tax loopholes for the rich must be tightened and taxes be lessened on the lower-income people.

"In 1970, Nelson Rockefeller paid no income tax at all on an income of \$2 million," he said.

The athletic senator, himself running for reelection, said the Democratic Party should pick up at least six seats in the Senate and maybe a "high of 90 in the House, but that was when things looked darkest for the Republicans."

He said the Kennedy announcement will cause "some terrible battles" in the quest for the Democratic nomination as standardbearer in 1976.

"There's been some talk of Jerry Brown as a candidate. They said he was too young to run for the governorship but he's doing well," said Cranston.

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Loan defaults cause program cutbacks

by Sharon Cohen and Lester Chang

Two federally funded student loan programs, the National Student Direct Loan (NSDL) and Federally Insured Student Loan (FISL) are facing the dilemma of collecting defaulted loans from graduated students.

A financial aid spokesman said new students are wishing to borrow funds from the NSDL will not be able to do so because graduates "can't or won't" repay loans.

The NSDL was made possible through a six million dollar allotment to SF State in 1962, with hopes the program would continue as loans were repaid. However, the program is suffering this semester because of defaults.

Non-payment of loans could mean a lack of funding for books and a cut back in the dispersion of individual loans.

'Students suffer'

"The Financial Aid Office isn't suffering," said Lance Seltzer, associate director. "The students are. There are not enough funds to sustain incoming student needs."

"The problem," said Seltzer, "is that a lot of students declare bankruptcy and include their loan as part of it."

The result is a large amount of what Seltzer calls "delinquency cases," which means bad news for new students.

Because of limited NSDL funds this semester, a rash of students have turned to the FISL program.

Under the FISL program, an undergraduate can borrow up to \$7,500 and a graduate student can borrow up to \$10,000.

When applying for FISL the

student is sent to a commercial bank with whom he deals directly. In the event that the student doesn't start paying back his loan within nine to 12 months after graduation, the government picks up the tab and the student becomes Uncle Sam's responsibility. After the government pays the loan, the student must pay the government the initial amount plus seven percent interest.

SF State students have taken out loans amounting to \$11.6 million from FISL. The government has paid 26 percent of that amount to cover defaulted loans.

Under the FISL program a student takes out a loan on the condition that he must pay it back upon graduation. No matter what the circumstance, even if on welfare, all loans will be collected.

Joe Braken, a sophomore in accounting, commented on student loan defaults. "If I took out a loan, I would feel morally obligated to pay it back. But I don't think there is anything wrong with someone getting out of paying for it, if they can swing it."

"After all," he said, "banks are in the business of making money. They must take a certain percentage of risk. If they get screwed, it's their own fault."

John Mussen, a junior Urban Studies major, applied for a \$15,000 loan with FISL about nine months ago.

"If a person has an obligation, he should pay it back. I think it's a hall of a good program in our free enterprise society that the government will even insure loans," said Mussen.



Clown masks and signs are carried in front of local television station KGO, because they broadcast a controversial 'Marcus Welby, M.D.' show.



Photos - Tim Porter

'It's derogatory'

Welby show stirs gay protest

by Jim Sanders

Dr. Marcus Welby outraged the gay community this week with his television show, "The Outrage."

The show, which dealt with the sexual assault of a male student by a male teacher, was the target of a protest demonstration by gays on Tuesday night.

"It's time we did something about this kind of exploitation," said Henry Wilson, an SF State student and a member of the gay group.

"We can't give them a license to picture us in a derogatory manner."

The group of about 75 demonstrators, dressed in everything from blue jeans to suits and ties, marched outside the studios of KGO-TV chanting, "Marcus Welby is obscene, take the outrage off the screen."

Local support

The march was part of a national effort to censor "The Outrage" and had been given the support of Assemblyman Willie Brown and State Senator George Moscone.

On the national level, gay opposition convinced sponsors Ralston-Purina, Gallo Wines, Bayer Aspirin and Shell Oil to withdraw support for the show, and forced

cancellation in a number of cities.

But this was not the case in San Francisco.

"We don't really see anything wrong with the show," said a spokesman for KGO (Channel 7).

The station argues that the show doesn't deal with a homosexual but rather a "pedophile," one who has erotic desires toward children.

Deletions

It also points out that changes were made in the original script to satisfy gay groups. These changes included deletion of a dialogue which had a policeman saying the offending teacher was "not your garden-variety homosexual" but "a guy with severe mental and emotional problems."

Gay activists argue that these changes were much too little and much too late.

"What they're trying to do is say 'We didn't mean to hurt anyone,'" said Wilson. "But what they're doing is hurting the entire gay community."

Another protestor, who is acting chairman of a Gay Student Coalition which includes SF State students, put it differently. "I think they're using gay people to spice up an otherwise dull plot,"

he said.

The gays said although the show deals with a child molester, it is essentially about a male teacher who molests a male student.

"This will just reinforce the prejudices toward gay people," said Howard Wallace, organizer of the demonstration.

The gays said exploitation of their group is not an uncommon thing on TV.

"It's ridiculous. Next month NBC is supposed to show a movie with three lesbians beating up a little old lady," said one of the demonstrators.

"I'm sure they'd be a little more careful if they were dealing with women or black people."

Chanting

A number of passers-by gathered to watch Tuesday night as the demonstrators marched, held hands and chanted outside the television studio.

The onlookers were outspoken in their views.

"I am glad the show is being put on," said one. "It will make children aware that these kind of people exist and they can be on the lookout. After all, being gay is just a sickness."

up," said another. "The show is about a child molester, not a homosexual. It's really not about them unless they're child molesters."

"You damn queers," yelled a middle-aged man in a blue Volkswagen as he passed the group.

Laughter

The comment prompted laughter from the demonstrators.

"Things like that are what this demonstration is all about," said one of the gays. "We have to go through that all the time and a television show like this can only make it worse."

"What we're really trying to do is show the world that we're people, too," he said. "And all we want is to be treated like it."

Announcements

Sunset Cooperative Nursery School is now taking applications for morning and afternoon sessions. Call 661-4826 or 681-7659 or visit 4245 Great Highway during school hours (9-3:30).

Law student organizations will be on campus to answer questions. Placement Center, Mary Ward Hall, Room 205, 10 a.m. to 12 noon today.

Announcements

Poetry reading benefit for Gatorville family housing Friday, 12:30 p.m., Gallery Lounge.

A three-part workshop on pre-law preparation guides. Oct. 15, 2 p.m., SCI 210; Oct. 16, 2:30 p.m., BIO 201; and Oct. 17, 2 p.m., SCI 101.

Veterans Assn. weekly meeting every Thursday, Lib. 462A, 12 noon.

The Mission YMCA is looking for pre-school aides. Call Jim Stamoulis, 586-6900. Credit available through the General Studies Office/CEEL program.

Student Activities Office will conduct an informal meeting for officers of student organizations Wed., Oct. 16 at noon in Lib. G-1. All student organizations are urged to attend.

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'Privileges under the Constitution'- Nixon, 1929



by Richard M. Nixon

For countless centuries man has aspired to freedom. The pages of history are replete with the stories of men and women who have given their lives that they and their posterity might have the blessings of freedom. When we consider the development of our own liberties, we recall the stirring deeds of our English ancestors; how they secured from the unwilling hands of their despotic kings those priceless guarantees of freedom the Magna Carta and the Bill of Rights. We remember with pride how our American forefathers, being refused the rights granted by their charters, and oppressed by a despotic king, defied one of the mightiest nations in existence, and proved victorious in the struggle that followed. Then we think of the steps those men made to establish their new-born liberties in a lasting government; how they at first failed to obtain the desired results by the Articles of Con-

federation, but how, undaunted, they finally produced a document which has withstood the trials of nearly a century and a half—our Constitution.

Today we are receiving the benefits of that freedom for which so many of our forefathers paid the supreme sacrifice. Let us consider those benefits—our privileges under the Constitution.

The chief desire of man is that his life and personal liberty may be well protected. While our forefathers were struggling for freedom, one of their grievances was that a man, accused of a crime, was not always given a fair chance to prove himself innocent, and was thus often unjustly punished. Therefore the framers of the Constitution provided for the highest type of justice. No citizen of the United States can be tried for a capital crime without first being indicted by a grand jury. If he is indicted, he is given a public trial by an impartial jury. He may obtain counsel and

witnesses. He is not compelled to testify against himself as in times past, nor is any evidence obtained by compulsion. A great number of innocent persons would have been saved from ig-

This article is a speech made by Richard Nixon when he was a junior in high school. Nixon won first place with the speech in the district debating competition.

nominy death if such rights could have been had in times past. These privileges for trial mean much to us, for they protect us from unjust accusations and punishments. Let us safeguard them by protecting the Constitution which insures them.

Many of our forefathers came to America because they had been refused the privilege of free worship. They left behind

them nations burdened with horrors of religious wars caused by the intolerance of men in power toward others with different religious views. The framers of the Constitution wisely provided against such wars in this nation by inserting a clause insuring free worship. We are truly fortunate to have this privilege; but let us not think that since the Constitution provides for free worship, persons may indulge in religious practices which are debasing to mind and character. Such practices are in direct contrast to the spirit of the Constitution. Rather, in remembrance of those who have given us this privilege, let us protect it and hold it sacred.

During the struggle for freedom, our forefathers were in constant danger of punishment

for exercising the rights of freedom of speech and freedom of the press. Again the cause of their danger was the intolerance of men in power toward others with different views. The framers of the Constitution provided that we, their descendants, need not fear to express our sentiments as they did. Yet the question arises: How much ground do these privileges cover? There are some who use them as a cloak for covering libelous, indecent, and injurious statements against their fellow men. Should the morals of this nation be offended and polluted in the name of freedom of speech or freedom of the press? In the words of Lincoln, the individual can have no rights against the best interests of society. Furthermore there are those who, under the pretense of freedom of speech and freedom of the press, have incited riots, assailed our patriotism, and denounced the Constitution itself. They have used Constitutional privileges to protect the very act by which they wished to destroy the Constitution. Consequently laws have justly been provided for punishing those who abuse their Constitutional privileges—laws which do not limit these privileges, but which provide that they may not be instrumental in destroying the Constitution which insures them. We must obey these laws, for they have been passed for our own welfare.

Now, since we have considered those paramount privileges of freedom of trial, of religion, of speech, and of the press—all personal liberties, let us consider our political liberties

under the Constitution.

If we should delve into the histories of great nations, we should see that in the past the common people had been forced to serve and support the nobility; that they had been given no chance to gain power; and that they had scarcely any part in the government. Contrast such governments with our own.

In the United States, the people themselves are the rulers. Gone are the days of inequality and servitude. We derive our powers from the privilege of suffrage. Let us see how it has been established in the Constitution.

When this document was first adopted, the privilege of suffrage was held by all free male citizens. Three quarters of a century later the curse of slavery was removed forever from this nation, and the ballot was extended to all men regardless of race or color. In our own time this privilege has been fully established by the Constitution, and has been extended to all citizens regardless of sex. But do we fully appreciate this privilege? Does it seem right that, in the presidential elections of 1920 and 1924, little over fifty per cent of the eligible voting public went to the polls, and that in our last election little over sixty-five per cent cast their ballots? Can those millions of American people who each year fail to go to the polls be called true American citizens? We must become educated to a higher appreciation of the privilege of suffrage, for the destiny of this nation is guided

by the American people alone. To use the ballot is the citizen's duty to himself, to his fellow

men, and to his country. It is his debt to those innumerable patriots whose sacrifices have made possible his present-day privileges.

In times past the right to hold office was given only to those of the nobility; we, however, have our Lincolns and our Jacksons—men who needed only a chance to prove their worth, that they might rise to the highest office in the land. Truly it is a great privilege to hold office, but it is also a great responsibility. The office holder is elected by his fellow men, who expect him to represent them wisely and justly. It is his duty to give his services willingly, no matter how insignificant the position; to perform his work to the best of his ability; and to defend, maintain, and uphold the Constitution.

By these two political privileges, of suffrage and of holding office, the American citizen is a ruler more powerful than any king. Let us not be unworthy of our great power.

Fellow citizens, when we consider all our privileges, we see that we are a most fortunate people to be living under the rule of a Constitution which has been built upon the very rock of freedom. Our forefathers have given their lives that this Constitution might live, that we, their descendants might enjoy its privileges. It is our duty to protect this precious document, to obey its laws, to hold sacred its mighty principles, that our descendants may have those priceless heritages—Our Privileges under the Constitution.

Letters

Whitefish solicitors assailed

Editor,

I wish to protest the tactics and the continued presence of solicitors for the "Whitefish for Peru" drive here at State. I feel that they are an annoyance, and their use of intimidation methods make them little better than extortionists who play off feelings of guilt and fear, while hiding behind a cause, which by their own description, sounds hairbrained at best.

At various times during the school week of Sept. 22-27, I was accosted by a solicitor for the fund, who explained what the fund was about. I listened to him carefully and decided that despite the ultimate goal's apparent worth, the method of accomplishment seemed suspicious. I declined to contribute and went about my business. On Friday the 27th, I was deluged by solicitors for the Whitefish fund and a few for another similar drive. This was especially so on my way to the parking lot near the health center, where they positioned themselves at the walkway to the lot. In each case, they made their pitch and followed it with the question, "Do you hate the blacks?"

I find this question to be stupid in the best of circumstances and insulting in any case, and it became extremely annoying after the fifth or sixth time.

On Monday, Sept. 30th, I met with another group of solicitors in the same place. I just wanted to go home and the thought of having to ward off solicitors seemed irritating. I was hoping I could avoid them, but when a solicitor pushed through three women (walking together, who might have contributed more, as a group, than myself alone) just to get at me, I felt as if I were being harassed. He made his pitch; I declined to contribute. He asked me if I hated the blacks. I was fed up with being intimidated, tired of solicitors trying to milk guilt feelings for cash and told him flatly "Don't pull that on me," declining to contribute. "Okay, sir," he told me, "You'll be taken care of."

I can see no reason why I, as a student, should have to put up with harassment, intimidation, and threats. From the moment they accost you, the solicitors constantly put students on the defensive. I fail to understand why they couldn't petition for a few minutes of class time to make their pitch. If the cause is worthy enough, I doubt that the administration or the professors would mind very much. However, this constant harassment of the student body, by what appear to be non-students, must stop. I've talked

to students from Sonoma State who claim that solicitors for the same fund have also bothered students at that school with these very tactics.

This continued abuse of State's liberal attitudes is making education here more and more of an unpleasant experience. These cheap extortionists cannot be tolerated. Free speech is necessary, but intimidation and threats are not. I challenge our do-nothing student government to get off its dead ass and, in collaboration with the Black Students Union, to rid, regulate or restrain the action of "charitable organizations" in the future. They are giving black students a bad reputation and insulting the "power" of student government. I see no reason why any student should be threatened for refusing to yield to intimidation.

Dave Osborn
Junior

Abortions

Editor,

In regards to J. Wan's letter on abortion, we feel compelled to remark on what appears obvious to free citizens. The most fundamental right we have under the constitution comes from the preamble; namely, "the right to life." This is so evident to us that we will proceed to deny that abortion is a form of contraception. To uproot a life from the womb, a life bearing the features of a human and which is potentially a member of our liberal state, and then to toss it into a furnace is far different from preventing a sperm

from fertilizing an egg. One is contraception, the other is infanticide—an inhuman practice out of place in our society. We therefore believe that for a woman to terminate a pregnancy, for any reason at all is fascism—with the case of forcible rape excepted—and that need not occur.

Finally, I wish to suggest that you don't waste space and ink for sentences such as J. Wan's last one.

Robert Neale

Help

Editor,

I am presently an inmate at the United States Penitentiary at McNeil Island in the state of Washington. I am a 27-year-old black man, born under the sign of Aquarius. I'm 5'9" and 165 lbs. I am a very open-minded person. I hail from the nation's capital.

I'm writing in hopes of establishing an outside contact with any young lady who would consider corresponding with me. I write poetry and I would love to send someone any of the many poems I have composed.

Since my incarceration, my so-called friends and acquaintances have shown their loyalty to me by not writing any letters. Being so far from my home town, it's very depressing not receiving any mail. I humbly request your paper to assist me in my desperate attempt to re-establish myself with the reality of the outside.

Reginald Bailey



Help to Honduras

Anyone who has become resigned to the continued apathy of SF State students should take a stroll to the Gallery Lounge and behold the ceiling-high pile of supplies for Honduran relief that has been gathered by Dr. Dan Posin and his Science and Human Values class.

Amazingly, the group has managed to accumulate over 6,000 pounds of food and clothing for the refugees. Working many long hours, the students also sorted and packaged all the supplies. The total stands at over two hundred boxes. They hope to make the sum higher still.

It is unfortunate that the materials they have gathered may end up in a military warehouse, instead of reaching the flood victims.

However, Dr. Posin and his class should be applauded for the work and energy they have shown. They have managed to achieve the impossible—interest SF State students in community action, and what is even more commendable—international action.

Book review

'Exclusive' exploits SLA mystery

"Exclusive! The Inside Story of Patricia Hearst and the SLA," by Marilyn Baker with Sally Brompton; Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc.; Oct. 3, 1974. \$8.95; 240 pages.

Exclusive is a cheap attempt to exploit the mystery of the seven-headed cobra, the SLA.

Marilyn Baker uses the text to pat Marilyn Baker on the back.

With an advance of \$100,000 in hand, she chronicles her five months of waiting on dark street corners in the Oakland ghetto, poring through city directories, and awakening to midnight phone calls from underground sources.

The exclusives that Baker, a long-time reporter with KQED who just recently moved to KPIX, is so proud of include uncovering the SLA membership, naming Patricia Hearst's kidnappers two months before the FBI confirmed her report, pinpointing the female leadership of the SLA by editing marks in one of their

transcripts, and interviews with Steven Weed, Patty's fiancé, and Chris Thompson, a friend to many of the SLA members.

Misrepresentations

The title of the book begins a series of misrepresentations which continue throughout. Exclusive tends heavily to be more about Baker's style than about the SLA. At least it is Baker who sticks with the reader when the last page is turned, not Patty or her comrades.

The book is a deluge of generalities and value judgments. Baker contends that the Maoist communes of Berkeley are "typical" of that community's life style. Her condemnation of Steven Weed's cool, calm, and unemotional appearance shows a lack of insight on her part. She self-righteously describes the psychics, left-movement leaders and convicts who tried "getting into the act" while she had set herself up as bait for the SLA right on the

KQED "Newsroom" set.

Baker views the SLA mockingly. She finds them theatrical, cowardly and unimaginative. She fails to reveal the strength they possessed to turn an apolitical, middle-class college coed into an armed and angry soldier.

The high point of Exclusive is in the detail of the investigation which the daily media missed. Where a lead is generated from and how it is followed through is intriguing. Baker had the modesty to reveal the leads which turned into wild goose chases as well as those that panned out.

Blatant error

A blatant deletion in the story is the lack of background on Baker's underground sources. Her right to confidential sources is unquestionable. How those sources were cultivated would have made interesting reading and would have let the reader decide for himself how reliable they

were.

Baker should be commended for her perseverance in trying to untangle the mystery of the cobra. Her investigation lends to the validity of Exclusive. She avoided the syndrome of camping in front of the Hearst's Hillsborough home.

"The Reason," the closing chapter, is an unnecessary appendage. Baker attempts to answer why Patty became a Symbionese soldier, why Patty fell in love with Willie Wolfe, why Patty chose to stay with the SLA. Only one woman can answer these questions and maybe she doesn't even know.

Baker drags out the story by toying with the question of where the remaining members of the SLA are today and how they are existing underground.

The result is an ending full of assumptions which have been heard at cocktail parties across America.

Sandra Fortin

PHOENIX

1974



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Supervisors back E&GP protest

by Barry Aug

The San Francisco Board of Supervisors unanimously voted to support Energy and Gas for the People's (E&GP) opposition to a \$233 million PG&E rate increase.

They also voted to support the lifeline system, which would provide a basic amount of gas and electricity at a low price designed to help people with low incomes—students, welfare recipients, and the elderly.

Mike Miller, E&GP chairman, said, "We want PG&E to restructure their rates."

E&GP is an organization of Bay Area groups who are dissatisfied with PG&E's continual rate increases.

'On record'

Miller said, "We now have the City of San Francisco on record opposing what PG&E is doing. Right now the more gas and electricity you use, the less you pay per unit. We want to turn that around."

Miller said that it is too early to say if it will be easier to negotiate with PG&E, "because we are dealing with a corporate giant who is used to having its own way. This is going to be a tough battle that is going to take some time to win," he said.

Dennis Pooler, spokesman for PG&E, said, "It is hard for us (PG&E) to comment on the Board of Supervisors' opposition to the rate increase because that resolution will now be forwarded to the Public Utilities Commission (PUC). This is something that they will be taking into consideration."

Pooler said that the board's

approval of the lifeline system will not make any difference as far as PG&E is concerned because any such resolution is premature.

"We are presently in the middle of rate case hearings. The hearings have been going on since February and they have not even reached the point of witnesses on rate design," he said.

"E&GP has been trying a case before all the evidence is in," said Pooler. "PG&E understands their concept although we are not certain that it is a legitimate one in as much as we conducted a study over a two-year period of time that seemed to indicate quite firmly that the idea between low energy use and low income simply is not a valid one."

Invasion

After the E&GP victory a delegation of supporters invaded the corporate headquarters of PG&E to deliver a bill payers' manifesto.

Members of E&GP tacked copies of the supervisors' resolutions to the walls and renewed demands to negotiate for a new fair rate structure.

Speaking before a rally of about 100 E&GP supporters, Miller said, "This is the first time in history that the Board of Supervisors has taken a stand against PG&E. Today's victory is only one in a series of battles we expect to win to turn PG&E around."

Monday 300 E&GP supporters, mostly senior citizens rallied at the Federal building for support of the lifeline system.

Books and booze: Upswing in student

by Wanell Frank

The stench of stale wine overrides the sickening smell of anti-septic in a cheap hotel in the Mission District.

In one of these rooms is Joe, a rare genius and a not-so-rare alcoholic. His bony six feet, 120 lb. frame lies on a bed soaked with urine and cheap wine.

The walls are stacked to the ceiling with various and sundry merchandise which he has somehow collected primarily to be sold or bartered for booze. There are electric frying pans caked with moldy grease ("no cooking in rooms," the sign says) and half full coffee cups floating with cigarette butts.

The floor is littered with empty bottles and dirty laundry. Curiously, there is some orderliness. This shattered piece of man has hundreds of books. They're all stacked neatly on shelves and each has Joe's name emblazoned on it. These are not to be sold or traded, but treasured.

Among the debris is a shiny, glassed dime store frame holding a diploma from a top mid-Western university. He was valedictorian of his class and graduated summa cum laude; his major—psychology.

His genius also included music, which was really his first love. But he ended up in medical school studying zoology.

To relieve his frustrations, he began to drink. Drinking made him 'belong.' The drug, alcohol, elevated his self-image, it alleviated his stress. This drug was what he needed.

Only five percent of America's nine million alcoholics end up on skid row. However, like so many others down there, Joe never expected to one of them.

'Overwhelming'

"Alcohol addiction is pandemic—that is, world wide and overwhelming," states Dr. John Newmeyer, a young, lean and casual doctor at the Haight-Ashbury Free Medical Clinic.

Figures from the National Council on Alcoholism show that drinking has increased markedly in the last three years in the teen-

age and 20-30 year age group.

The average alcoholic is now a person in his mid-thirties.

Yet, it is difficult to point to a campus such as SF State and say that alcoholism per se is a problem.

Dr. Janice McGowan of the Student Health Services explains, "The full-blown alcoholic as he is generally known will seldom be found on campus because the disease takes from five to 15 years to become obvious."

Victims

This modest, soft spoken woman knows. She spends about half her working day dealing with alcoholism and its victims at the Pacific Medical Center on Clay St.

"Early signs of alcoholism encompass spree and relief drinking, and there is a phenomenon of clustering into groups among drinkers," she says.

Dr. Eugene Bossi, director of the Health Center believes "if alcoholism on the campus is a problem, it's a projected one, not a blatant one. Or maybe it's subterranean."

"Last year only five people came to us with alcohol problems," he continues. But he is quick to add, "That's not such a ridiculous figure when you consider it's five times what it was three years ago."

In any case there is a tremendous amount of drinking going on. A 19-year old resident of Verdugo Hall who asks not to be named tells this story:

"The rules are that a person over 21 can drink in the room, not in the hallways or lobby." "The recommendation is that we be 'discrete.' No one wants to bring the police in."

There are frequent large parties with either kegs or cases of beer. And everybody drinks everywhere, he continues. "The police are really lenient on beer, but frown on hard liquor and grass."

"Among the freshmen this year were some who were naive but a lot more who really hung together and knew what drinking was all about."

"The biggest drinkers do group together. If you're a minor, you can always call in an order. If it's

over \$5, certain liquor stores will deliver. They never know the age. Or you can always find a 21-year old buyer."

A noisy "boozer" can be thrown out but no one ever has been, he says.

Except for Joe. He was kicked out by the time he was 21—the legal age to begin. And there went medical school.

Mike Kleinberger, manager of the residence halls, says he doesn't notice the 'ism' on the end of 'alcohol.' Reluctantly he admitted there is a lot more drinking, especially beer, than there was five

However, in the final analysis he gives the nod to alcohol as the worst problem—"It's irrefutably, inexcusably, and absolutely true. Heroin will not necessarily destroy tissue, but alcohol will destroy the central nervous system, liver and kidneys."

Surely, Joe must have some damage. He couldn't possibly lie in the rubble of that room in the Mission of his own free will. And it seems likely that he'll never return to college, never compose music again. Sometimes he plays tapes of his own compositions. The genius was there.

Now it's drowned in wine or found in the tiny particles of a barbiturate, disintegrating and coursing through his bloodstream—blowing his mind.

One of the new perspectives Dr. Newmeyer notes is the rise of alcohol use and abuse among females and 14-16-year olds. He explains that "as woman's equality goes up, so does her death and crime rate. She now takes on the responsibilities of criminality."

The same is true of teenagers because society regards them as almost full-fledged adults.

Dr. Newmeyer and his hip clinic crew work most of the large rock concerts in the Bay Area. They say the use of alcohol and grass is about the same, but most of the problems center around alcohol.

Tequila is currently the "in" drink. Their records show the drugs of choice for the upper and middle class are wine, psychedelics, marijuana and cocaine (the latter is too expensive and scarce for most). The working class prefers beer, hard liquor, barbiturates, and amphetamines.

"Over all the drugs, including heroin (which is used only by a very small minority), alcohol is by far the most devastating—with tobacco and amphetamines running a close race," Dr. Newmeyer says.

Advertising is one of the culprits that entice the young to alcohol use, says Dr. McGowan. She says the models in alcohol advertisements even look like teenagers.

The youth groups seem to look on the fruit flavored wines such

A Special City Report

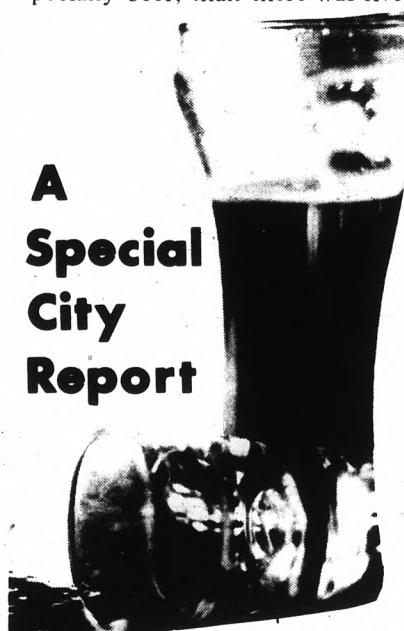


Photo — Carter Bell

years ago when he was a student here.

'Programs and parties'

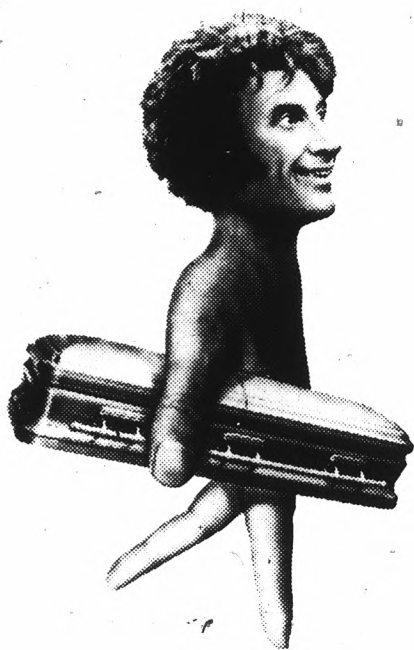
"But that was at the height of the sixties, the protest and drug years. The whole realm of dorm life has changed. It has gone from one of political activism to one of programs and parties," he claims.

With more than a little nostalgia, Dr. Bossi recalls some of the sprees of his Dartmouth days in the forties saying, "It was a way of life."

Like most of society, he has difficulty assessing alcohol as a drug even though he knows medically that it is.

On the surface tobacco and heroin loom as the biggest addictive problems to him.

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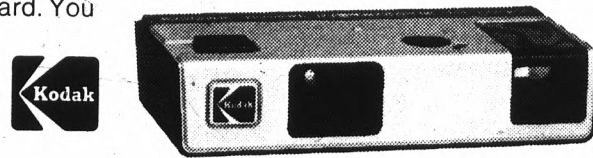
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drinking signals alcoholism

as Annie Green Springs and Boone's Farm as zipped up soda pop. And they all have about 9 percent alcohol content, twice the amount of beer.

Evidence of this type of orientation was found folded inside a recent issue of *Phoenix*.

Unfold and out pops a poster with a magnificent bull on one side, exotic Aztec designs on the other with copy reading, "How to Make a Horn Bull," from tequila, no less.

As one student studying advertising notes, "That's where the money is."

Whiskey

Time magazine ran a cover story on alcoholism April 22. Facing the section on Education with a subheading which reads "Making Bad Kids" is a Windsor Canadian blended whiskey ad.

In that same issue, there were about six pages devoted to copy on alcoholism and 12 devoted to alcohol advertising.

Some hard facts on alcoholism have been issued by the National Council on Alcoholism, Bay Area chapter:

- 24 percent of the alcoholics in California live in the Bay Area, 145,000 in San Francisco alone.
- A third of all suicides committed are by alcoholics, a rate 58 times greater than that of non-alcoholics.
- 50 percent of all fatal auto accidents involve alcohol, and 50 percent of those, alcoholics. In one year over 4,000,000 people were seriously injured or maimed.
- Over 80 percent of misdemeanor and felony offenses are alcohol related. Alcohol is the hardest drug in terms of crime, violence, mental

disturbance and social disability.

- The annual loss to the economy through alcoholism has skyrocketed to \$25,300,000,000.
- One out of ten Americans has the disease.

Ironically, New York City spends \$1 million a year on rehabilitation for its one million alcoholics and \$40 million a year for its 250,000 drug addicts, while six out of ten addicts on a methadone program have to be discharged for unmanageable alcoholism.

Joe fits into those crime statistics, too. He has bitterly spent much time locked up. However, it was the longest period of sobriety he's had in too many years to remember.

Alcoholics Anonymous has done more than any group to take the moral wraps off alcoholism. They claim it is a three-fold disease—physical, mental and spiritual.

Young people dot the hundreds of meetings held throughout the Bay Area. Some groups are geared especially to them. These "early" alcoholics often match the old time, hard liners story for story.

They say it's not the quantity that counts but what the drug has accomplished, how much of the self it has managed to destroy.

They drank because they were insecure, lonely, bored, or just to have a "good time." They were intellectual rebels, emotional individualists, people pleasers or wallflowers, rich or poor or victims of circumstances. The reasons are legion and as old as the beverage itself.

Dr. McGowan cites some studies which show there may be an inherited difference which pre-

disposes an individual or a cluster to the disease. There is little alcoholism among Jews and Asians while it runs rampant among the Celts.

Robert Sorenson, assistant professor in health education, is a veritable lexicon of knowledge concerning alcoholism.

He ways one of the reasons drinking is increasing while other drug abuse is declining is that parents will accept a child who drinks with a sigh of relief and shudder at the thought of marijuana.

"Society accepts alcohol as safe—it is legal and it gives as much pleasure as other drugs," he says.

"Most young people find it hard to relate naturally and turn to alcohol to relieve the stress. It's a depressant, not a stimulant. When the prohibitions are gone, a person will feel bold and sensual and generally act accordingly," he continues.

Sorenson's definition of an alcoholic is "one who depends upon alcohol to govern his life."

"Age is not a critical factor. Alcohol has the ability to spread across that barrier," he states.

"It's not quite correct to say that we have a campus problem with alcohol. There is a problem, but it is not directly oriented to the premises. It is individually and community oriented. This is a commuter campus, so in that respect it is campus wide," he states.

His class on "Drugs and Society" is the most popular health course at SE-State.

Another class, an extension course, "Alcohol and Its Abuse: Pharmacology, Social Influence and Psychological Aspects," is



Dr. William Rader

Photos - Wayne Jacobson

"IF ALCOHOLISM WERE A COMMUNICABLE DISEASE, A NATIONAL EMERGENCY WOULD BE DECLARED."

Dr. William C. Menninger

situation is set up. Students volunteer to be the protagonists. Communication is the primary goal. There may be three or four actors on stage, but they do not leave until the problem at hand is solved through extemporaneous acting. No one is coached, unless the gentle words of Dr. Rader can be called coaching.

'Beauty of we'

He interrupts only long enough to interject phrases like "There is no right, no wrong." "Feel the beauty of we as opposed to the selfish I."

This is a sharing session. People touch and hug. It is the only class where people come early and stay late. Each person seems to care about the other.

Peer pressure is often cited as a cause for drinking. This group, like AA, is evidence that peer pressure is also a mainspring for attaining and maintaining sobriety.

Joe was once a student who drank for just about the same reasons as anyone else.

Now he is all alone in his room. Now those reasons don't seem to matter anymore.

(Wanell Frank is returning to school as a journalism student after many years of professional work with alcoholism counseling programs and rehabilitation houses.)

the largest extension class offered. This semester there are 150 students compared to an average of 65.

It is co-sponsored by Counselors on Alcoholism, Addictions, and Related Dependencies of Northern California (CAARD).

Sorenson says, "It is especially designed for the community, but there are a few students involved. About 70-80 per cent of those enrolled are recovering alcoholics or co-alcoholics. A co-alcoholic is a person intimately related to the alcoholic. And an alcoholic is never actually recovered in that

he can never successfully drink again."

The group meets Wednesdays from 7-10 p.m. The curriculum includes such subjects as "Sexuality and Self-Concept of the Alcoholic," "Past, Present and Future Shock," films such as *Conspiracy of Silence* and *Users and Boozers*, and finally psychodrama.

This last is a most exciting class. Dr. William Rader, in his white bush jacket and blue turtle-neck, radiates excitement. His dark, curly hair seems to sparkle as much as his eyes.

In psychodrama, a realistic

Classifieds

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arts and entertainment

"Skin of our teeth" bites onto stage

by David Cawley

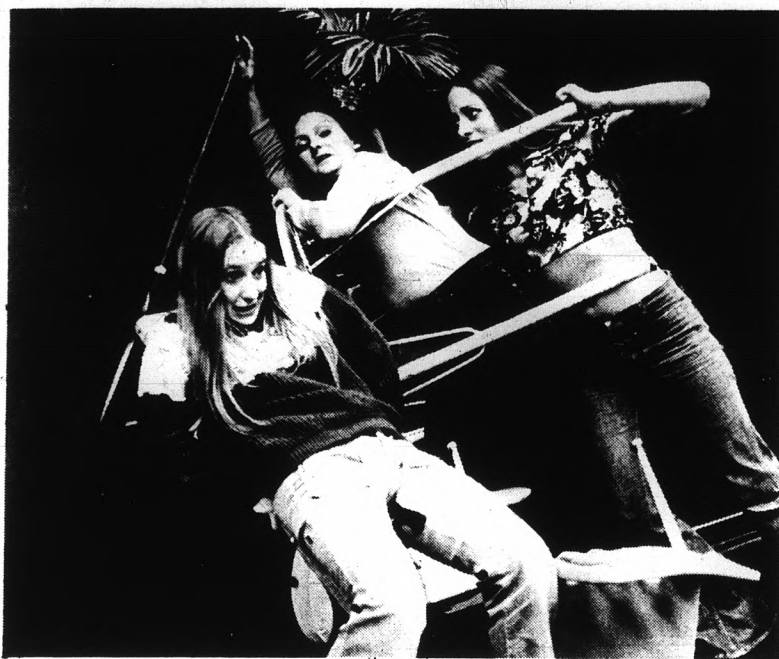
"A fool-proof evening of entertainment" is the way director Richard Glycer describes his production of *The Skin of Our Teeth*.

"It's a play-within-a-play; constantly disrupted just as man's existence is," said Glycer.

The play by Thornton Wilder (*Our Town*, *The Bridge of San Luis Rey*) is considered by some to be one of the most important works of modern theater. Loosely based on the Bible, traditional Chinese theater and just about anything one might imagine, *Teeth* was originally produced for the stage in 1942 with Montgomery Clift, Tallulah Bankhead and Fredrick March in the cast.

Jim Higdon and Rochelle Singer head the cast as Mr. and Mrs. Antrabus, characters loosely based on Adam and Eve. Henry and Gladys, their children, are played by Steve Coats and Terry Browning, and Linda Delucchi is Sabina the maid.

The show is set for October 18 and 19, and October 23-26 at the Little Theatre.



Cast members (left to right) Terry Browning, Rochelle Singer and Linda Delucchi, put their weight behind scene from Thornton Wilder's "Skin of our Teeth" set for Oct. 18 and 19 and 23-26 at the Little Theatre.

'Rules of the Game' a Renoir masterpiece

by Bob Carlsen

SF State's Cinematheque film series, in conjunction with the French Film Club, will present Jean Renoir's masterpiece *The Rules of the Game* on Tuesday, Oct. 15 at 7:30 p.m. in McLaren Hall at USF.

"*The Rules of the Game*," Renoir said in a French magazine, "is about the introduction of an aviator—who doesn't belong at all—into a social group which functions very well without him."

Renoir also said that the film was a result of a dream, of something he had deep inside himself. "One situation that occupies me a great deal is adaptation," Renoir said. "The way in which an individual or groups of individuals may be accepted in a different environment."

The Rules of the Game was made in France in 1939. Renoir left France early in World War II and got a job in Hollywood, where he made *Swamp Water* and *The Southerner*, two films presented next week in the McKenna Theatre.

It's ironic that foreigner Renoir's first film in the U.S. was a western. *Swamp Water*, shot in the Okefenokee swamp in Georgia, was beautifully photographed by Lucien Ballard and Peverell Marley.

But the Hollywood actors, including Dana Andrews, Walter Huston, John Carradine, didn't quite correspond to Renoir's style.

In 1945, Renoir made *The Southerner*, the story of a family of poor cotton farmers. Critic Rebecca Valrejan will be presented Friday evening, October 18, in San Francisco State University's McKenna Theatre. The show will be presented twice, at 7:30 p.m. and 9:30 p.m.

Agee, however, attacked the actors, in this case Zachary Scott and Betty Field among others. "They didn't walk right, stand right, eat right, sound right or look right. Emotional and mental attitudes were wrong to the point of unintentional insult."

Renoir, in his eighties, is dying of cancer in Beverly Hills.

Communiversity

In the Communiversity story that appeared in the Sept. 12 issue of the Phoenix on the Arts page, certain facts have been brought to our attention that call for clarification. It was implied that Communiversity is an 'Extension' school. Communiversity and 'Extension' function separately and are not affiliated. In the story the host/student relationship implied that there existed a mandatory exchange between the two.

Also, concerning the slide course being offered, the class materials are costly, which does not involve a course fee in any way.

The Arts page regrets the misrepresentation any of these discrepancies may have caused Director Gary Warne and his staff.

Baez concert and Indian summer in harmony

by Jan Merrill

What is it about Joan Baez that makes her such a fascinating character, that sets her apart from the hundreds of other folk and ballad singers of our time?

At last Sunday afternoon's picnic concert held in Stanford's Frost Amphitheater, the unique qualities of Baez and her sister Mimi Farina combined in a rare performance together.

In the warm fall sunshine, mark of the fading Indian summer, Baez performed to an audience of 10,000 who, as always, were caught up by her intense spirit that the famed Baez voice seems to generate.

Whether it is the theme of her songs which have gained her the reputation of fighting to correct wrongs, or the true sense of the

individual concert performance, Baez conveyed a feeling to the audience that carried political overtones.

Folksinger sister Mimi, the young widow of acclaimed novelist-poet, singer-songwriter Richard Farina, opened the concert with songs to include *Daniel* by Elton John and a melancholy tune by Janis Joplin.

Baez came on stage to an enthusiastic and loyal ovation. She began with a tongue and cheek version of *I Need Your Honey Love* followed by a contrastingly serious *Blessed Are*.

Love is Just a Four-letter Word came next followed by a moving *O Happy Day* which brought the free spirit out in everyone. One nature lover in particular flung modesty to the winds and, rising from his grassy



spot, clapped and danced clad in only beard and beads, minus all other clothing.

The second half of the concert had a political flavor with Baez making a plea for people to become involved in freeing political prisoners and stop torture all over the world.

Baez ended the concert with *Let It Be* which had a serene effect on the audience. A standing ovation called her back to do a beautiful version of *Amazing Grace* with Mimi. Long after Baez and Farina had gone the song remained, hummed on lips of hundreds as they left the amphitheater.

Gay lifestyle

Cage without bars

"The Lavender Troubadour," an acclaimed one-woman show by feminist author-actor-artist Rebecca Valrejan will be presented Friday evening, October 18, in San Francisco State University's McKenna Theatre. The show will be presented twice, at 7:30 p.m. and 9:30 p.m.

The play deals with homosexuality and gay lifestyles and was written by Valrejan as an attempt to explain to the non-homosexual community what it is like "to live in a cage without visible bars."

The story revolves around the

political and social "coming-out" of two young women in college, one of which perishes with 33 others in a New Orleans bar fire.

Ticket information and reservations for either performance can be obtained by calling the McKenna Theatre box office in the Creative Arts building at 585-7174 between 12 p.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday. Tickets are \$2.00 general, \$1.50 for students.

The show is being presented by the Associated Students Performing Arts Program in cooperation with the Women's Center and Gay Students Coalition.

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calendar

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- OCT. 11 Knuth Hall
music department
Student Recital
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- OCT. 11 Gallery Lounge
Associated Students
Film Series
"The Wild One" &
"Lilith"
7:30 pm FREE
- OCT. 14 McKenna Theater
Cinematheque
Oshima's "The
Ceremony" 7:30 pm
- OCT. 16 McKenna Theater
Cinematheque
Jean Renoir's "Swamp
Water" & "The
Southerner"
12:30 pm FREE
- OCT. 16 Marcia Tucker from
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SPORTS

A burden

Collegiate sports-- obscurity sets in

Lenny Limjoco

Roughly painted grey planks of Cox Stadium's bleachers lie cold and unmoving. Misty air and dark clouds draw a sad blanket over the football field. Rhythmic thumping of a handball bouncing in the courts atop the eastern side of the field denotes drums. . . music of death. . . or close to death. . .

The scene signifies collegiate sports today. . . its importance. . . the direction it's headed. It was grand once. Raccoon coats enveloped the heroic and proud jock. . . stealing opponents' mascots was the thing to do. . . sports pages were the first to be looked at in campus papers. . . homecoming queens were the talk of the town. . .

Now, instead of joy and relief it's supposed to be to school life, sports has become a burden. It has to be paid for—and as for now—by the student. Next year, due to a bill passed by Ronald Reagan two weeks ago, the California taxpayer will, whether he likes it or not.

Sports, in importance to the student's mind, has given way to studies, political matters (Nixon. . . Vietnam. . .) and such.

Intercollegiate athletics usually get two-thirds of the money appropriated to instructionally-related activities.

The money can be arguably spent on other seemingly more important things. . . transportation problems. . . help for the disabled. . . student financial aids. . .

SF State, compared to other colleges, has a small budget but still spends most of the money for instructionally-related activities.

Collegiate sports is evidently dying. . . except maybe for the few who participate. . . but it's surviving. . . to the point of expiring. . .

It's a shame to waste such men as football coach Vic Rowen and athletic director Paul Rundell to a dying cause.

Newspapers and magazines still play collegiate sports big. . . hiding the trend to obscurity. . . still making heroes of OJs and Waltons. . .

Tiny drops of rain fall on the planks. Silence. . . all around. . . the music. . . the drums. . . stop. . .

Mistakes costly as Gators lose third

by Ben Finnegan

Plagued with the dreaded disease of football, crucial turnovers, SF State fell to Southern Oregon last Saturday night, 21-18.

Late in the fourth quarter, the Gators, up 18-14, seemed to be closing in on the clinching touchdown on the Southern Oregon six-yard line. But SF State fumbled and Southern Oregon then drove the length of the field to score the winning touchdown.

"We're fumbling in crucial situations," said Coach Vic Rowen. "This is something we'll have to correct soon because if we don't, it's going to have a bad effect on us later on."

Courage

"We'll find out this week how much courage these kids have," he said.

The Gators host Oregon College of Education at Cox Stadium Saturday at 1 pm. Rowen said he does not look at

PLAYER OF THE WEEK

Dan Ferrigno, who had 11 pass receptions in last week's game, was chosen as offensive player of the week.

this game as a final tune-up for the Far Western Conference season which begins next week when Chico State comes here to challenge the Gators.

"We'll go all out to win as we always do not matter who we're playing," he said.

Inconsistency

According to Rowen, the Gators are still experiencing inconsistency and breakdowns at inopportune moments during the game. Besides scoring late in the game, Southern Oregon scored just before halftime to cut the Gator lead to 18-14.

The Gators also fumbled away another scoring opportunity when Bruce Rhodes lost the ball on the Southern Oregon one-yardline and the team recovered for a touchback.

"We were really disappointed because in some games you get beat and in others you lose," Rowen said. "But this was a game we lost."

"We had two possible touch-

downs we just plain flat gave away," he said.

Rowen had high praise for wide receiver Dan Ferrigno who set a school record with 11 catches for 205 yards.

"Ferrigno was outstanding," Rowen said. "He played exceptionally well."

Quarterback Dave August completed 13 passes in 26 attempts for 268 yards. Backup quarterback Jim Jarvis threw nine passes with five being completed.

August threw touchdown passes of 74 yards to Ferrigno and 26 yards to Joe Shannon.

Rusher

Rhodes, the Gators leading rusher with 59 yards in 17 carries, scored the third SF State touchdown on an eight yard run. All three Gator touchdowns came in the first half.

On defense, Bill Elzig had his second straight fine effort with 11 tackles and nine assists. He also had one of the Gators four interceptions.

Harvey Spencer intercepted his fifth pass of the season and is now four short of the Gator season records.

Superb performance

However, overall SF State did not perform up to its superb defensive performance of two weeks ago against Cal State Northridge.

Rowen said, "No team has run and dominated us like this team. They ran right down our throat."

"You have to give the other team credit," he added. "To go 95 yards at the end of the game is a hell of a feat."

Southern Oregon rushed for 189 yards and gained 145 yards passing.

Sports events

Football — Saturday at 1 pm against Oregon College of Education here.

Soccer — Saturday at 2 pm against Sacramento State here.

Water polo — Friday at 7 pm against Hayward State here and Saturday against San Diego State here.

Cross country — Saturday at 11 am in the Davis Invitational.



The women's swim team tried hard — but it just wasn't enough. And the rest of the season doesn't look much better.

Dreaded season ahead for women's swim team

by Bob Carlsen

Coach Connie Birkie's women's swim team was trounced by host Fresno State last weekend 110-24.

"We probably won't win a meet all season," said Birkie. "We have only 11 girls on the squad. We may get a few firsts in a meet but our lack of depth, the seconds and thirds, will kill us."

SF State's Nannette Guthrie turned in a fine performance against Fresno, winning the 200 individual medley in 2:26.0, the 200 freestyle in 2:29.5 and the 50 free in 28.5.

Winner

Ellen Zappettini was also a winner for the Gators, turning in a 37.9 time in the 50 breaststroke. Team captain Ann Pendleton also copped a first in the 100 freestyle with a 1:05.0.

SF State is in a 12-team conference—the Northern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. Schools in the league are on both semester and quarter systems, making it hard to schedule meets.

"The quarter schools don't start instruction until the first of October," Birkie said. "So, we can't schedule a meet until at least

the end of October. It's going to be a long season."

Long season

Berkeley, Davis, UOP, Stanford, Santa Clara, and Hayward are on the quarter system. Humboldt, Chico, Sacramento, San Jose State, Fresno State, and Sonoma are on the semester system.

SF State's first home meet is on Tuesday, Oct. 29 against a powerful Berkeley team. The meet starts at 4 pm. Coach Birkie needs volunteers for timers and judges. Contact her in Gym office 115.

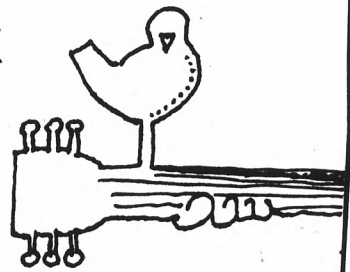
The team's next meet is against Santa Clara and Sacramento on Thursday, Oct. 17 in Santa Clara.

Laguna Seca features Unser

The Monterey Grand Prix, with racing stars Al Unser, Mario Andretti, Johnny Rutherford and other participating, will start tomorrow, Friday and continue Saturday and Sunday at the Laguna Seca Raceway.

This will be Unser's first road race since 1971, the second year in a row he won the Indy 500.

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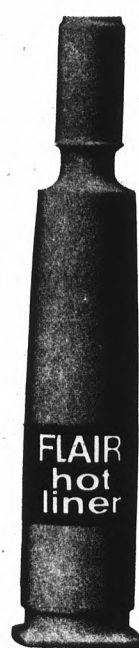
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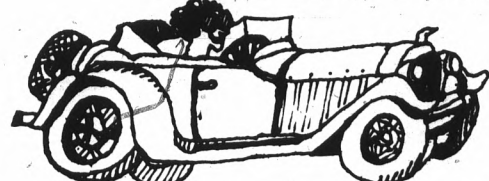


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Library changes criticized

Continued from front page

they would have wanted to meet with us and discuss the letter—at least sign it," he said.

Donald Garrity, academic affairs vice president, also received a copy of the letter. "The science library will have the same access to periodicals as they've always had," he said.

"Quite frankly," said Garrity, "I think these people are more concerned about their own specialized interests than they are about the general welfare of the Library."

'Privileged'

"They have had a privileged status," Garrity said.

Bernard Goldstein, chairman of the Physiology and Behavioral Biology Department said, "The basic concept of the letter is simply that the Library changes that have been proposed had no input from faculty and students."

Garrity doesn't believe students and faculty should be involved. "This should be left to the professional expertise of the librarians," he said.

Ron Primack, assistant librarian in the phonorecord library, said the reorganization will have some major effects on personnel and students.

"There won't be any librarians, except on the main floor," he said. "They won't be attached to a particular library; they'll be more utilized."

"But," said Primack, "The ultimate outcome will be to dehumanize the staff."

"You couldn't possibly find a single person with the knowledge to handle all of this reference work," said Primack.

"If you want to find a particular book, this will be a fine method; but if you want detailed help, you'll never get it," he said.

Pete Busher, a biology graduate student, was unhappy to learn that the specialized librarians will be in a common pool.

"For our graduate degree we have to take biology literature," he said. "The science librarians teach it. We get to know these people and establish rapport."

The classification system now used in the Library is the Dewey system. Most larger libraries have found the Library of Congress system more efficient and economical.

Worth effort

John Horner, associate director of library services at Contra Costa College, said it's worth the effort to change over.

Horner was a librarian at Riverside City College when they changed from the Dewey to the LC system.

"If the staff is well-organized, it doesn't cause much inconvenience to the students," he said. "LC is easier to use," he said. "Anyone who knows the alphabet can use it."

Goldstein doesn't particularly object to the change to the LC system.

"Stanford has the Library of Congress system and separate libraries," he said. "I don't see why we can't do that. But Schneider won't consider it."

Purse snatcher strikes campus

by Mac Miller

Fifty dollars was stolen from a secretary's concealed purse at 10:30 a.m., Oct. 7, in the dean's office of the School of Humanities—with Dean Leo V. Young and his entire office staff present.

"He had to be watching me for a long time," said Lana Thomson, Young's secretary. "If he had hit me today he wouldn't have got three bucks. He knows pay day."

Young and Al Willard, administrative assistant, searched in vain for the young man after Thomson yelled for help.

While Young and Willard searched, Thomson called the campus police. Two policemen arrived at the office, HLL 237, within minutes.

Thomson described the accused as a 5'8" black male in his early 30's and weighing about 175 lbs.

He was wearing a blue knit cap and a "gorgeous" chamois-colored shirt with navy blue pants.



Photo — John Rice

Project Independence continues its hearings today on the nation's energy consumption growth.

Reduction of consumption sought in energy hearings

by Gary Broerman

Project Independence, former President Nixon's program to make the U.S. totally independent of foreign energy sources, continued its four day public hearings today.

The hearings are exploring strategies to reduce the nation's annual energy consumption growth. Those strategies will be incorporated into a blueprint for energy independence scheduled to be sent to President Ford in November.

On Monday Federal Energy Administrator John C. Sawhill opened the formal hearings in San Francisco's Federal Building by terming the U. S. "an energy-extravagant society" and called for a vigorous national conservation program as the only immediate alternative the U. S. has to bring down world oil prices.

Accusations

After Sawhill's speech members of Electricity and Gas for the People (E&GP) converged on the administrator and accused the Federal Energy Administration of promoting higher utility rates. The three members of E&GP urged Sawhill to address the rest of the group who had transformed the front steps of the Federal Building into a scene from "Let's Make a Deal" by

dressing up like telephone poles. Sawhill refused the offer.

On Tuesday, a more subdued atmosphere was present. Representatives from the business world and spokesmen from civic organizations gave their testimonies to the panel of moderators who afterwards discussed the proposals.

Stopped cold

Sigmond S. Front, an executive from the Del Webb hotel chain and spokesman for the hotel and travel industry, accused the FEA of stopping the industry cold in its tracks by telling Americans to stay home and conserve fuel last year. He asked that the government not consider tourism an expendable industry.

Perhaps the most colorful of all the Tuesday morning speakers was the governor of Nevada, Mike O'Callaghan, who brought with him his own entourage of photographers.

Inconsistent

He said the FEA had not been consistent in allowing businesses to keep outside lights on. Regulations differed from state to state. He added that when the federal government asked the public to curtail household heating expenditures he had personally complained.

"My house was so cold that

AS Judicial Court lacks student interest

by Ana Montes

SF State students have the right to question the legality of many activities on campus. A student may petition the AS Judicial Court, located in Modulux 32, to hear and recommend action on a particular grievance.

However, because of little student support, the court is almost at a standstill.

In the AS constitution the court is "responsible for the affairs of this association pertaining to student conduct and violation of Associated Students and university regulations by on-campus organizations and shall make recommendations to the appropriate student body officers and/or University administrators as to action that should be taken."

The court now consists of only two working associate justices, Moiece Palladino and Tim Brown. It is minus a chief justice and two other appointed positions.

The main problem which the judicial court has encountered is the lack of student involvement. Palladino said, "We can't make a move until somebody (a student) comes to us with a problem. We can't go out and seek our own cases, although I'd like to in a lot

of instances.

"At this point, the only grievances heard that we have been able to effect any changes in have been about the AS constitution. Last semester we handled a case in which a student requested that the elections be held up because of the election of certain officers who were not representative of the people who signed their petitions. So what we did was rule that we would hold up the election if and when the student legislature moved," said Palladino.

"In fact, in 24 hours the student legislature did move and changed the constitution to reflect what we requested—that the people running for those positions have to have the petitions signed from those people in their particular schools. I also understand that this was a central issue in '68," she said.

Palladino is also interested in the issues of the Student Union. "How come a student union is paid for by the students—our money, and not the state's money—and students are not the ones making any decisions? The state is the one who is making the last decision on who benefits from the interest. The administration is violating AS rights," said Palladino.

my little girl's goldfish froze to death," he said.

Sawhill said the Project Independence hearings "are a unique attempt to offer citizens the opportunity to contribute to the making of energy policies which will affect their lives."

Gwen Murphree, president of the local League of Women Voters, said, "I hope my testimony has not been a waste of my energy."

Young Nixon's career goal: 'lawyer who can't be bribed'

Continued from front page

The committee raised money to finance a trip for Nixon from Baltimore, where he was stationed at the time, to Whittier so he could appear before the committee towards the end of the year.

Nixon, appearing in uniform made a short speech before the committee and shortly thereafter was given the Republican nomination.

The campaign that followed was one of the fiercest in the 12th District's quiet history.

Rookie

Oddly enough, the Republican leaders of that district didn't have too much to do with the way the election was run—a most unusual situation considering the fact that Nixon was a rookie campaigner.

The man who had the most to do with the way the campaign was run was the late Murray Chotiner, a pioneer in the field of dirty tricks.

Chotiner, who had previously worked as a campaign manager for Governor Earl Warren and

Honduras relief may be averted

Continued from front page

the goods.

Blessing
"It's a blessing now, having our own officers there," he said. "We can get people to watch for most pilferage and do what they can to intercept it."

Bob Howard, public relations director of the San Francisco branch of the Red Cross, made light of the matter. "Of course the supplies get there. We have people there to see that they do. No one would appropriate our supplies, anyway—we're the Red Cross."

Yet Newsweek said "Honduras soldiers and Red Cross workers literally raced each other to unload the Argentinian plane, but finally the soldiers chased the Red Cross people away."

No guarantee

Howard's tone was almost jovial. "After all, who can guarantee safety from pilferage in this type of situation anyway? How much time do we have to establish security?" he said.

Howard said that the Red Cross has found a way to deal with what he called "minor" pilferage. The Red Cross now requests that any Honduran aid sent to them be strictly cash.

"After all, we don't have the time or money to collect individual donations (of goods)," he said. "And those are the ones that have a tendency to pile up at the airport."

Dan Q. Posin, a social science professor, is conducting a successful drive for Honduran aid. His relief center in the Gallery

Lounge is piled to the ceiling with boxes of food and clothing. He estimates that he has collected over 6,000 pounds of supplies thus far.

Concerned

Posin said he is concerned about the reports of pilferage. "I've heard of the scandal—all those things being diverted from their proper destination," he said. "So I am worried. I want to make absolutely sure the supplies will have as good a delivery as possible."

He added, "I want to be as careful as I can be—so I am dealing with the Honduran Consulate. I'd like them to be involved with me about making this shipment because we will then have more certainty about the destination."

"I think they (the consulate) feel responsible for their nation and must be involved both professionally and emotionally," he said.

Wilfredo Chajin's voice was pleading. "We are all volunteers at the consulate. Don't you think our love for our people would make us want to be sure of all the personal satisfaction we can get?"

Two planes flew out of San Francisco International Airport last Thursday with 26,000 pounds of powdered milk and 30,000 pounds of clothing processed by the Salvation Army.

In the little town of Choloma, the worst hit town in Honduras, a woman wailed, "When will it arrive? We have lost everything!"

The answer remains a mystery.

Senator William Knowland, was brought into the election for \$500 to act as "publicity director."

Why Chotiner was brought into the race at all is something that still baffles some of those early Republican leaders.

"I don't know why he was brought into it," said Chief Newman, chairman of the Whittier committee of Nixon boosters. "Nixon himself brought him in."

'Liberal'

Under the guidance of Chotiner, Nixon, campaigning as a "liberal Republican" attacked Voorhis.

"REMEMBER," one leaflet said, "Voorhis is a former registered Socialist and his voting record is more Socialistic and Communistic than Democratic."

Despite the fact that Voorhis' record in Congress was definitely anti-communist and, despite the fact that one west coast communist newspaper complained that "Voorhis is against unity with communists on any issue

under any circumstances," communism was the chief issue of the campaign.

"Actually, I think the communist issue has been blown out of contents," said Hubert Perry, recently. "I don't know if Nixon ever called him a communist or not."

Intimated

Actually, Nixon never did call Voorhis a communist. All he did was intimate that fact. Others, however, did call him a communist.

More than one Whittier citizen got an anonymous phone call from someone saying, "This is a friend of yours. I just want you to know that Jerry Voorhis is a communist."

These tactics, plus a series of debates, destroyed Voorhis. Nixon won the election by 15,000 votes and he was on the road to the Presidency.

Nixon added some more "tricks" during later campaigns, but this one set the format for future Nixon campaigns.

'Fellow Democrats'

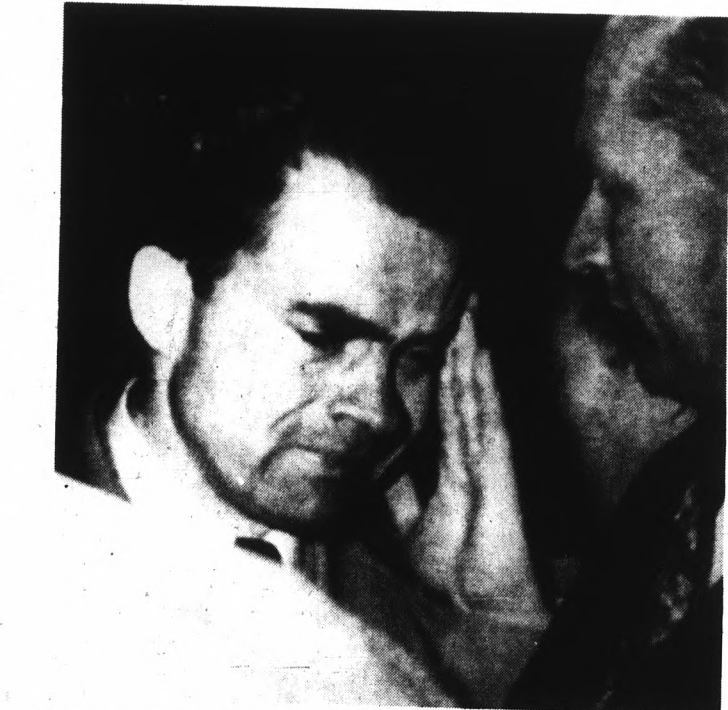
In 1950 he added his "Democrats for Nixon" trick in which Republicans purporting to be Democrats told their "fellow Democrats" to vote for Nixon.

Then in 1952, while campaigning with Eisenhower, he learned how to sway millions of Americans over TV. But his fierce campaigning style never changed after the 1946 election.

Nixon, with Chotiner behind him all the way through the 1972 election, was a man willing to use any tactic that would get him elected to office.

It took the nation 26 years to finally realize this.

Next week, who and what caused Nixon to change from a highly moral Quaker boy into a ruthless politician.



Richard Nixon learned how to cry on cue in a drama class at Whittier College. That technique came in handy after his "Checkers Speech."